

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1776.

THE

[NUMBER 1722]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 2d Nov. 1775.
Flour at 20¢ per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of such Flour to weigh
1lb. 8½. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel 65	34	Beef per Barrel	40	0
Flour —————	29	Pork	65	0
Brown Bread	22	Salt	3	0
West-India Rum	4	India tea,	29	0
New-England do.	3	Chocol. per Don.	1	9
Muscovado Sugar	6	Bees Wax	1	9
Single refined ditto	3	Indian Corn per Bush.	3	3
Molasses	3	Wood	28	to 30

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and
Setting, till Thursday next.

Day	High Water	Sun's Rising	Sun's Setting
Thursday	8	after 7	5 before 5
Friday	9	7	4
Saturday	10	8	3
Sunday	11	9	2
Monday	12	10	1
Tuesday	13	11	0
Wednesday	14	12	0

To be SOLD, at Elizabeth-Town,
THE House, Out-Houses, and Gar-
dens, with a Lot of Land contiguous
to the same, belonging to WILLIAM P.
SMITH, Esq; It is esteemed to be one of
largest and most convenient Seats in that Vil-
lage; furnished with every Accommoda-
tion requisite for a Gentleman's Family,
and supplied with a Variety of the best
Fruits. 22—5

SAMUEL LOUDON,
BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that on
Thursday the fifth day of January next, he
will publish No. 1, of a News-Paper (to be con-
tinued weekly) entitled,
THE
NEW-YORK PACKET;
OR THE
North-American General Advertiser.

He is encouraged to undertake this arduous work,
by the advice and promised literary assistance of a
numerous circle of warm friends to our (at present
much distressed) country.
In the course of this publication the Editor en-
gages to do every thing in his power, to render it a
complete and accurate NEWS-PAPER, that the
Public may thereby receive the earliest intelligence
of the state of our public affairs, and of the several
interesting occurrences which may occasionally hap-
pen, whether at home or abroad.
He has already possessed himself of a neat and
feasible set of TYPES for the above mentioned pur-
pose; together with every other necessary for car-
rying on a splendid News-Paper; and the best of
hands shall be procured to perform the manual part.
The Publisher flatters himself that the NEW-
YORK PACKET, will be conducted on such prin-
ciples, as will influence every discerning of real merit,
who may encourage the work, to preserve it in vo-
lumes, as a faithful Chronicle of its own time.
SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c. are thankfully received
by Samuel Loudon, at his house in Dock-street, near
the Coffee-house, New-York, at the usual price of
twelve shillings a year; half is requested to be paid
down, as he has been at a very considerable expence
in purchasing a variety of necessary materials for
the work.
N. B. The partnership of SHORR and LOU-
DON, in the printing business is now dissolved, and
the printing office removed to Samuel Loudon's
house, where printing will be executed with accuracy
and dispatch. 19—21.

A FORGE with Six Fires,
To be built near Sterling, for Messrs Noble and
Townsend, who will give
GREAT Encouragement to any person that
will erect and complete the same. Any one
that inclines to undertake it, must give in their pro-
posals before the 25th of January, as immediately
after that, it is intended to set about cutting and
drawing the timber. As the roughness of the country
makes it necessary to collect the timber while
the snow is on the ground, the person that applies,
ought to be strong handed. For further particulars
apply to William Hawshurst in New-York.
N. B. Good encouragement will be given to
those who understand making Steel from Pig metal,
in the German method, as the above FORGE is
designed to be employed in that business. 21 4.

Just Published,
And to be sold by John Holt,
A TREATISE, ENTITLED,
Plain Concise Practical Remarks
on the Treatment of WOUNDS and FRACTURES,
With a short APPENDIX on Camp and Military
Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young
Military Surgeons in North-America,
By JOHN JONES, M. D.
Professor of Surgery, King's College, New-York.

The MONITOR, No. IX.

HERE is no opinion more neces-
sary to be universally inculcated
and received, than this—that it
has been and still continues to be
the grand aim and intention of the Ministry,
to reduce the Colonies to a state of slavery,
or, what is in fact the same thing, to a state
of absolute subjection to the authority of
Parliament, in all the plenitude of its im-
aginary omnipotence. The contrary belief
is one great source of the coldness and dis-
affection, which unhappily are too preva-
lent among us, at this alarming season.
'Tis this which disciplines numbers to that
decisive plan of opposition, which is pursued
by America in general, and leads them to a
pertinacious adherence to what they term
pacific, moderate and conciliating measures.
It is impossible to conceive, that any man in
his senses can seriously believe, there is any
thing unjust, or oppressive in the real de-
signs of administration, and can, stand-
ing, imagine, they may be otherwise than
from them, by compliance, resignation and
humility on our part. There is a manifest
incongruity in the supposition, that delibe-
rate injustice and oppression, are to be de-
feated by a calm appeal to the reason, to the
equity, and to the generosity, of those, who
are the authors of them. Force alone can
be depended on as an effectual barrier against
them; and will always be employed by
prudent men and discerning politicians.

Nor was there ever any opinion supported
by a series of clearer facts and more un-
equivocal circumstances, than the one I now
recommend; inasmuch that I cannot for-
bear my astonishment at the obstinate blind-
ness and incredulity of many, in spite of the
strongest evidence the nature of the case will
possibly admit. No man, that governs his
judgment by any rational principles can
doubt a single moment, that the views of the
Cabinet, respecting America, have all along
been the most arbitrary and ruinous imagi-
nable; and that they have at length ar-
rived to such maturity, as to call aloud for
every exertion, a love of liberty, or a dread
of impending slavery can inspire. The most
unwavering uniformity of principle is evident
in all the conduct of Administration, from
their first attempt to tax the Colonies, to the
present instant; and a repetition of its ef-
fects during a course of years, has served to
render its true nature too conspicuous and
notorious to be controverted, without the
most barefaced absurdity or effrontery.

The matter of taxation is the most ex-
ceptionable part of Parliamentary claims.
It is this which effectually overthrows every
idea of liberty, on the part of the Colonies;
and it is this, to the establishment of which,
in its fullest latitude, every step taken by the
Ministry, has been immediately directed.
The Stamp-act is an indubitable evidence,
that an intention to enslave us did once exist;
but it is supported by many, that it has been
since laid aside, as it was hastily and incon-
siderately taken up; and was found by ex-
perience to be impracticable. But on what
reasons this supposition is founded, is to me
utterly inconceivable; since it is in direct
contradiction to the whole tenor of subse-
quent events.

Had there been no actual revival of the
principle, the first attempt might have
been ascribed to some transient cause; but
the experiment having been repeated, at
different times, and in different manners,
clearly proves, that it was the effect of sys-
tem, and refutes the contrary presumption.
To this it has been objected, that the seve-
ral interruptions which have taken place,
by repealing the offensive acts, contradict
the notion of a system, or of any regular
plan of despotism. But it is a full answer
to this, to say, that though a general perma-
nent design might have been formed to ex-
tend the boundless authority of the parlia-
ment over us, yet it was hard to fix upon
any stable invariable means to accomplish it.
It was to be expected, that the means would
remain discretionary, to be diversified as po-
licy, improved by experience, should sug-
gest, conformable to the variety of occa-
sions that might arise. It is also extremely
probable, that cabals among the ministry,
intestine disturbances, and the rivalry of
contending parties, have contributed to pro-
duce those relaxations of the general plan,
which have heretofore happened.

Supposition ought not to be indulged a-
gainst fact, and if we adhere closely to this,
we must be convinced, that the same spirit
which influenced the Stamp-act, has inspired
all the succeeding conduct of administration.
This act was repealed because it was found
unexpedient, not because it was built upon
an erroneous principle. Our petitions were
rejected, because they contained a negation
of the right to tax us; and these, together
with the resolutions of our Provincial Assem-
blies, were pronounced derogatory to the
just rights of the British legislature. Here,
the right of taxation was tenaciously main-
tained and asserted, at the same time, that
the exercise of it, in a particular instance, was
abolished. Surely this did not imply a re-
nunciation of the design to enslave us, but
only indicated, that the present attempt was
unsuccessful, and that it was necessary to
postpone the execution, to some more con-
venient opportunity.

The declaratory act, put this beyond a
doubt; for there, our slavery is decreed, in
as strong expressions as language can afford.
There the power of parliament to bind us by
statutes in all cases whatsoever, is literally
declared, and recorded in the most formal
manner. Nothing can be more arbitrary
and inadmissible, than to interpret the in-
tentions of men, in opposition to their own plain
express declarations. If we will allow the
parliament to know its own designs, and if
we will credit its own positive expressions of
them, we cannot hesitate a moment to be-
lieve, that it had embraced a solemn fixed
resolution, to usurp an unbounded dominion
over the colonies. If it should be said, that
a mere general declaration of right, does not
absolutely disclose an intention to practice
upon it: I answer, that it strongly implies
it, and that the inference from the one to the
other, is natural and unavoidable. Should
one man publicly assert, that he had a
perpetual right to the possessions of another,
all who heard him, would suppose of course,
that he intended to do justice to himself,
whenever a favourable occasion offered, and
to recover his property, unjustly detained by
the present possessor. In like manner when
the parliament assumes a plenary unlimited
sovereignty over the colonies, it is highly
reasonable to conclude, that a full exercise
of the sovereign power, is intended.

At the first passing of this act, it was ge-
nerally considered in America, as a puni-
tive formality, in order to prevent any di-
minution of the imaginary dignity of par-
liament, and to preserve an appearance of
consistency in its pretensions. But this was
a proof of greater confidence, than penetra-
tion; for a little reflection would have shewn,
that every purpose of that kind, was suffi-
ciently answered by the method observed in
the repeal of the Stamp-act; which entirely
precluded every detractional implication, and
retained the original principle on which that
act was founded: So that any farther step,
was altogether superfluous in that view.—
The declaratory resolution, was plainly the
result of an active zeal for the power lately
exerted, and was established as a more com-
plete ground-work for future operations:—
Probably its immediate object, was to procure
a concurrence of parties in a general prin-
ciple, in order to silence opposition to such
particular exertions of it, as should after-
wards be made. Had the primitive design
upon our liberties been deserted, the policy
must have been obvious of leaving all exor-
bitant claims untouched and unmentioned,
to extinguish those jealousies which had been
excited by the preceding attempt.

But whatever ambiguity there might have
been at first, it was totally banished by the
following statute of Geo. III; which
demonstrated a continuance of the primary
intention to bring us under the yoke; and
proved, beyond a doubt, that the declara-
tory act was not simply a matter of form;
but had been instituted as a constant rule of
practice. In this instance, the most excep-
tional branch of the authority claimed, the
power of taxation, was again exercised,
though in a different shape from that in
which it before appeared. It was politic to
change the mode, because it was more likely
it should be complied with, under a new
form, than under one in which it had been
already rejected.

* Impeding duties on paper, glass, painters
colours, tea &c.

Though this act in some respect, was pre-
ferable to the former, yet considered in all
its relations, it was far more alarming and
injurious. Connected with previous circum-
stances, it rendered the crime of the mini-
stry more glaring and irreparable: For cer-
tainly two attempts, speak more decisively
than one; especially when corroborated by
an intervening declaration, so clear and pe-
remptory, as that which I have been animad-
verting upon. A renewal of taxation after
such definitive experience, as had been gained
from the former trial, excluded every idea
of inconsiderateness and precipitation; and
denoted a mature, fixed, inveterate scheme
of oppression.

This act was combated with the same spi-
rit and energy, which had been employed
on the foregoing occasion; and the ministry
again found it necessary to allay the ferment
they had raised, by removing the cause.—
They however only repealed a part of the
act, reserving the remainder as a test that
they did not renounce the principle of taxa-
tion, and as the instrument of another at-
tack. This repeal too, partial as it was,
had the same foundation of inexpediency,
with the other.

The attack has been since made, and has
involved all the consequences of a civil war.
By returning to the charge, a fresh testimo-
ny was supplied, of the badness of the mini-
sterial intentions, and of their deep laid in-
flexible schemes, to overturn the liberties of
the continent. Three attempts, are still
more explicit than two; and if three at-
tempts to enforce the same power of taxing
us, do not convince us that an obstinate de-
sign has been maintained, for a series of
years, to deprive us of all the rights of a free
people; I am unable to conceive that any
possible degree of evidence would be suffi-
cient for our conviction.

Every successive step of the ministry, is a
link of the same chain. The professed pur-
pose of all the penal statutes, is to secure ob-
edience to the laws of parliament; to say no-
thing of the unexampled rigour and violence,
with which they have been conducted.—
The port-bill, which restrains the trade of
Boston, requires these conditions, among
others, as essential to its abrogation. Full
submission to the laws of parliament, and
the payment of his Majesty's duties and cus-
toms; that is, the duty upon tea, and con-
sequently any other, which might be im-
posed. The pretended authority of the parlia-
ment in every respect, particularly in that of
taxation, is the acknowledged aim and end
of all its measures.

The stated motion, made in the last
session, which the ministry declared was to
inform us of the terms we were finally to ex-
pect, reserves to the parliament, the exclusive
power of taxation; and leaves to our assem-
blies, only the mode of raising the sums re-
quired of us. The quantum, or the amount
of what we are to give, is to be determined
in the last resort, by the parliament; and
we are plainly told, in what manner this
power will be used. The advantages of trade
between Britain and the Colonies, are said to
be nearly equal on both sides; and accord-
ingly, after an inconsiderable allowance for
the inconvenience we sustain by a monopoly,
we are to be made to pay full as much in
taxes, as the people at home. Did this pro-
position stand alone, it would be a sufficient
testimony, that we have been destined to sla-
very; but when it is compared and connect-
ed with all the preceding circumstances, and
with those striking illustrations of fire and
sword, which have been since exhibited, it
must carry an irresistible evidence to every
ingenious mind.

[To be continued]

† As there are some leading points which
it is of the last importance to impress upon
the minds of the people, I hope the repetition
of the same ideas, which I am obliged to make,
will be excused; since utility is the sole aim of
these papers.

In No. VIII. For potare, read potiora.
PHILADELPHIA, December 25.
Extract of a letter from General Schuyler,
dated Albany, December 14, 1775.
"The Indians delivered us a speech on
the 15th, in which they related the substance
of all the conferences Colonel Johnson had
with them the last summer, concluding
with that at Montreal, where he delivered

to each of the Canadian Tribes a War Belt and the Hatchet, who accepted it: After which they were invited to Feast on a BOSTONIAN, AND DRINK HIS BLOOD. An ox being roasted for the purpose, and a pipe of wine given to drink, the war-song was sung.—One of the chiefs of the Six Nations, that attended at the conference, accepted a very large black war belt with a hatchet depicted in it; but would neither eat, nor drink, nor sing the war song. This famous belt they have delivered up, and we have now a full proof that the Ministerial servants have attempted to engage the Savages against us."

Published by Order of the Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG. (Virginia) Dec. 15.
Extract of a letter from Major Spotwood,
of Col. Woodford's regiment, to a friend in
this city, dated Great Bridge, Dec. 9.

"We were alarmed this morning by the firing of some guns just after reveille beating, which, as the enemy had paid us this compliment several times, we at first concluded to be nothing but a morning salute; but, in a short time after, I heard Adjutant Blackburn call out, Boys, stand to your arms. Col. Woodford and myself immediately got equipped and ran out. The Col. pressed down to the breast work, in our front; and my alarm post being 250 yards in another quarter, I ran to it as fast as I could, and by the time I had made all ready for engaging, a very heavy fire ensued at the breast work, in which were not more than sixty men. It continued for about half an hour, when the King's troops gave way, after sustaining considerable loss, and behaving like true born Englishmen. They marched up to our entrenchments with fixed bayonets; our young troops received them with firmness, and behaved as well as it was possible for soldiers to do. Capt. Leslie, of the regulars commanded the fort on the other side of the bridge. Capt. Fordyce, of the grenadiers, led the van with his company, and Lieut. Batut commanded the advanced party. The former was killed within a few yards of the breast work, with 12 privates. The Lieutenant, with 16 soldiers, were taken prisoners, all wounded. Several others were carried into the fort, under cover of their cannon; and, from the blood on the bridge, they must have lost one half of the detachment. It would appear that Providence was on our side; for, during the whole engagement, we lost not a man, and only one was slightly wounded in the hand. Col. Woodford is a brave officer, and a man I love. He had Capt. Fordyce buried with the military honours due to his rank, and all the prisoners that fell into our hands, taken the greatest care of. We have not, as yet, been able to ascertain the number killed and wounded on their side. Three officer's fusils, with bayonets and cartouch boxes, fell into our hands, by which we judge that there were three commissioned officers killed. As soon as a general return can be made out, it will be sent to the Honourable Convention. I am at present in the greatest hurry, and can only give an account of what I have seen."

Extracts of letters from Col. William Woodford, to the Hon. Edmund Pendleton, Esq. President of the General Convention.

"A servant belonging to Mr. Marshall, who deserted the other night, and was taken by Scott's party, has completely told his Lordship in. Lieut. Batut, who is wounded, and at present my prisoner, informs that this fellow told them that not more than 300 soldiers were here; and that the imprudent man caught at the bait, dispatching Capt. Leslie with all the regulars (about 200) who arrived at the bridge about three o'clock in the morning, joined by about 300 black and white slaves, laid planks upon the bridge, and crossed just after reveille had beat; a lucky time for us, and you'll say rather an improper season for them to make their push, when, of course, all our men must be under arms. The above Lieutenant commanded the advanced party, and Captain Fordyce, of the grenadiers, led the van with his company, who, for his coolness and bravery, deserved a better fate, as well as the brave fellows who fell with him, who behaved like heroes. They marched up to our breast work with fixed bayonets, and perhaps a hotter fire never happened, or a greater carnage, for the number of troops. None of the blacks, &c. in the rear with Capt. Leslie, advanced farther than the bridge. I have the pleasure to inform you, that the victory was complete, and that most of the dead and wounded, with two pieces of cannon, were carried off under cover of their guns from the fort. We buried 12, besides the Captain (him with all military honours due to his rank) and have prisoners Lieut. Batut and 16 privates, all wounded; 25 stands of arms and accoutrements, 3 officer's fusils, powder, ball and cartridges, with sundry other things, have likewise fallen into our hands. This was a second Bunker's-hill affair, in miniature, with this

difference, that we kept our post, and had only one man wounded in the hand."

Great Bridge, December 11.

"Since I wrote yesterday, nothing of moment has happened, but the enemy's abandoning their fort. We took possession of it in the morning, and found therein 6 pieces of cannon, which they had spiked up, 7 guns and a bayonet, a few shot, a quantity of spades and shovels, some bedding, 2 barrels of bread, 20 quarters of beef, a box and a half of candles, 4 or 5 iron pots, a few dozen of bottles, some axes, and old lumber. From the great effusion of blood on the bridge and in the fort, from the accounts of the sentries, who saw many bodies carried out of the fort to be interred, and other circumstances, I conceive their loss to be much greater than I thought it was yesterday, and the victory to be complete. Lieut. Batut having an inclination to inform the King's troops of the humane treatment he has met with here, I dispatched Ensign-Hoomes with a flag of truce, and the Lieutenant's letter, who returned with the following answer from the commandant of the fort.—"Capt. Leslie presents his compliments to Mr. Batut, and returns Col. Woodford his sincere thanks for the kind treatment of the prisoners. He is happy Mr. Batut's wound is so slight, but is extremely sorry for the loss of poor Fordyce." The unfortunate Capt. Fordyce was a Captain of grenadiers in the 14th regt. and most of the soldiers, were grenadiers of that regiment. As the Captain was a gallant and brave officer, I promised to inter him with all the military honours due to his great merit, which I hope will meet with the approbation of the Honourable Convention.—About 250 Carolina men are arrived, under the command of Col. Vail, with 6 pieces of cannon, and a quantity of powder."

Great Bridge, December 12.

"L. Col. Stephen arrived at Kemp's landing last night, and agreeable to my orders sent a party to secure every person in that neighbourhood, that had left Norfolk since the battle of the Great Bridge. He informs he has Mr. Max. Calvert, Doctor Campbell, Mr. Matthew Phripp, and others, now with him, whose examination I now enclose. I have had a number of people from thence to day, whose stories disagree. They bring two petitions, one from the poor inhabitants of Norfolk, the other from the distressed Highlanders, which I likewise send enclosed; and, having given no answers to them yet, have detained the bearers for farther consideration.—Two gentlemen this morning brought me in a young Scotchman, named Hamilton, who confesses he has bore arms, and was at this fort in Gilmore's company; he was making his way to Nansemond. I have ordered him to be coupled to one of his black brother soldiers, with a pair of handcuffs, which is the resolution I have taken shall be the fate of all those cattle, till I am further instructed by your Honourable House. I enclose a copy of my advertisement, dispersed over Princess Anne and Norfolk counties, and hope it will meet with your approbation.—Major Eppe arrived here this evening with his party, and Col. Howe with 340 of the Carolina Regulars.—I shall march to-morrow with a number of the troops.—I am just informed that several sail of vessels were arrived to day, thought to have troops on board, but Col. Howe supposes them to be tenders returning from North Carolina."

Extract of a letter from Col. Scott to Capt. Southall, dated Great Bridge, Dec. 12.

"We are now about to finish the work that we came down about. We sent a detachment of 400 men to Kemp's Landing last night to take possession of that place, which they did without interruption. The inhabitants of Norfolk are daily sending petitions to us for protection. We have not yet answered them. We have taken up some of the work of the Tories, and coupled them to Negroes with handcuffs. The most stupid kind we discharge. I expect a flag of truce here every moment. We have just received a letter from Lord Dunmore, desiring to exchange the prisoners. I do not expect we shall agree to do it without consulting the Convention. Four of the prisoners are dead since taken. We are well informed that the Governor has disarmed the negroes, and taken all the troops, together with a number of Scotchmen, on board. I am your most obedient, C. SCOTT."

P. S. The flag I mentioned above has since come to our camp, in order to exchange prisoners. They behaved exceedingly well, and were discharged about 11 o'clock at night, but it is expected we shall hear again from them so soon as our express returns from Williamsburg."

Two companies of choice riflemen have arrived at head quarters this week, who are all well armed, commanded by Capt. Campbell, of Fincastle, and Capt. Gibson of West Augusta. Capt. Morgan Alexander, with his rifle company, is expected this day; as fine men, we hear, as ever were seen."

From undoubted authority, we can assure the public, that effectual measures are taken

upon to supply all the colonies with salt, in a short time, as well as with another article, which there is the greatest probability will be much used in the spring."

Carter Braxton, Esq. was this day chosen a Delegate for this colony to attend the General Congress, in the room of the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq. deceased; who, we hear, sets out in a few days to take his seat in that august assembly."

We this instant learn that Col. Matthew Phripp has made his escape from the Governor, and is now with Col. Woodford, at the Great Bridge. Particular reasons induced him to go to Dunmore, but he is now engaged in the same glorious cause with which he at first set out."

The 250 Highlanders lately arrived, with their wives and children, who were bound for Cape Fear, but brought into Norfolk by some of the leaders, to recruit Lord Dunmore's army, (a most inhuman proceeding, but of a piece with the rest of his conduct) have petitioned Col. Woodford to fall upon some method to have them sent to the place of their destination.—The inhabitants of Norfolk have likewise sued for protection."

A flag of truce came into Col. Woodford, a few days ago, from Lord Dunmore, proposing an exchange of prisoners, which was brought by Lieut. Wallace of the 14th regiment, and a certain Mr. Blair, late of Smithfield, merchant. Col. Woodford returned for answer, that he should consult the Honourable Convention, and acquaint him with their determination."

The Gentlemen who are now prisoners with Lord Dunmore are, Col. Hutchings, Col. Lawson, Capt. Hunter, Mr. Thoroughgood, and 12 private men. He has sent to Boston Mr. Robinson, one of the Delegates for Princess Anne, with Capt. Matthews and Captain Goodrich, who are lately taken prisoner in Nansemond, &c. &c. It is said, in one of the tenders."

It is said that Lord Dunmore intends shortly for the West Indies, with his cargo of slaves, to make the most of them before his departure for England; as by letters lately received, it is affirmed, that he will speedily be recalled, his conduct in Virginia being much censured by the Ministry."

On Tuesday last, a large schooner from the West-Indies, bound for Norfolk, was taken and brought into Hampton by our men stationed there. She was laden with rum and sugar, and had 2,700 dollars on board, for the use of our enemies."

Last Friday evening the sloop Christian, belonging to Mr. Archibald Govan, loaded with wheat, and bound for Glasgow, having met with a gale of wind, put back into Hampton road, and was carried into Hampton, by a party of the minute men stationed there. On examining the letters aboard of her, many were found to contain sentiments inimical to America, written by people from Norfolk; but in justice to the owner, we cannot help mentioning, that his letters contained sentiments very friendly to this country.—This is the third time this vessel has put back from accidents."

Last night, Col. Bullitt arrived from the army, with Dr. Campbell of Norfolk, who, besides several other gentlemen of that borough, had surrendered themselves to Col. Woodford, and sued for protection. Lord Dunmore, we hear, swears most furiously, that he will bombard Norfolk, should the first men come into it. They most certainly will, so that we need not be amazed to hear soon, of that place's being laid in ashes."

A few days ago seven of Lord Dunmore's men deserted from the Otter. They met some of our men, on their way to this city, by whom they were treated with the utmost hospitality; in return they assisted us, with the highest pleasure, in flowing away our baggage, and in expediting our troops to their desired place. When they were asked, what induced them to leave Dunmore, they answered, "Hungry bellies, naked backs, and no fuel, besides in other respects, the most cruel and inhuman treatment."

The defeat of the British regulars at the Great Bridge last Saturday, struck the enemy into such dreadful consternation and terror, that after abandoning their fort, they thought it most prudent to retire from Norfolk, and take refuge on board the ships.—It is imagined our troops will take possession of that place without opposition, and hoped that they will soon be able to drive the pirates from the harbour.—It is reported, that Lord Dunmore has requested an exchange of prisoners, and that the King's soldiers killed and wounded in the battle, amounted to 123, eleven only of the grenadiers having escaped."

In Convention, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

RESOLVED unanimously, that this convention do highly approve of Col. Woodford's conduct, manifested as well in his success of the troops under his command, as in his humane treatment of, and kind attention to, the unfortunate, though brave officers and soldiers, who were made prisoners in the late action near the Great Bridge, and that the President communicate to Col. Woodford the sense of his country on this occasion."

Resolved, that the Committee of Safety do write to Col. Woodford, desiring that he will endeavour to effect an exchange of the prisoners in his possession for our worthy countrymen now confined by Lord Dunmore; and, if he should not be able to effect such an exchange, that he send his prisoners to the city of Williamsburg, as soon as it can be conveniently done, and that he also send the slaves taken, to the said city."

Thursday, December 14.

RESOLVED, that the President be desired to write to Col. Woodford, directing him that all such Tories taken by him who shall, upon examination before the field officers, appear to have born arms against this colony, be sent to the city of Williamsburg; and that all others who, upon such examination, shall appear inimical to the liberties of America, be detained by him, till the farther order of the Convention, or Committee of Safety: That he extend all reasonable indulgence to such as appear to have taken the part of Lord Dunmore through necessity; that he take the distressed Highlanders, with their families, under his protection, permit them to pass by land unmolested to Carolina, and supply them with such provisions as they may be in immediate want of."

HEAD QUARTERS, Williamsburg,
November 19, 1775.

General Orders,

ALL the troops being now quartered in the city, it will highly behove them to be careful and guarded in their conduct, so that all offence be avoided toward the citizens. The officers and soldiers will remember, that their profession is to defend and protect the citizens, and all others who are in the American interest. A modest respectful behaviour towards our friends, it is hoped, will characterize all our troops, and that no condition, age, or sex, will justify charge them with licentiousness or immorality."

GEORGE MUTER, Sec'y, c. c.
Williamsburg, Dec. 11, 1775.

COLONEL Henry having been pleased to send to me, as the chief magistrate of this city, a copy of the above general orders, I do, for myself, and in the name of the citizens in general, return him our unfeigned and sincere thanks for the care and vigilance shown by him to keep up the most precise order and discipline among the troops now quartered here under his command, the good effects whereof we have already abundantly experienced; and do assure him, that I shall most cheerfully do every thing in my power to cultivate and keep up the utmost harmony and cordiality between the citizens and the army. To answer that good purpose, I beg leave to recommend it to the inhabitants of the city in general to behave to the gentlemen officers and soldiers with the utmost politeness, civility, and brotherly affection; remembering that, under the divine favour, our lives, liberties, and properties, are only to be secured to us, against the wicked and illegal attempts of our ministerial adversaries, by our armies."

WILLIAM PASTEUR, Mayor.

Mr. PINKNEY,

SOME people have expressed great uneasiness at the thoughts of being separated from Great Britain; but, for my part, if Britons are capable of seeing this quarter of the British empire enslaved, and are to look to all the feelings of humanity as not only to connive at, but to assist in, the tyrannical and bloody plan which has been laid against America, I wish, from my soul, to be forever separated from them. I desire to have no connections with such a people as this; a people whose cruelty in the East and West Indies lately, in Africa annually, and now throughout America, is unparalleled in the history of mankind; a people who, but for the few good amongst them, must have long since perished like the men of Sodom and Gomorrah. What can we expect from our connections with such a nation as this, but to learn their vices, and to share the vengeance due to them?"

Norwalk, December 26, 1775.

I JAMES JUDD of Danbury, in the county of Fairfield, have this day been brought before the Committee of Inspection in Norwalk, and detected in my wicked and mischievous striving to undo and bring destruction and ruin on my bleeding country, by going on board sundry of the King's ships in New York, and then and there gave in my name, and there held criminal correspondence with a man called Governor Tryon, who gave me as a pretext, four pamphlets, to flame the country people against the Resolves of the Continental Congress and Committee, which I had a design to spread in the country, which I now conceive was very wicked and wrong, to do against my country, and am now heartily sorry for, and request the forgiveness of all true friends to the United Colonies; and hereby promise and engage, to give information of all plots and intrigues laid, or hereafter may be laid, to circumvent or disconcert any of the Resolves of the Hon. Continental Congress, or any other Congress or Committee under them, but will freely take up arms, and fight for my country, against the ministerial army or any under them. In confirmation of what is above written, I have voluntarily committed what my own hands to the flames, the above forementioned pamphlets, in which thereof, I have hereunto set my hand, the date above. JAMES JUDD."

A true copy of the original,
Attest. JESSE RAYMOND, Clerk, P. T.

Committee of Safety
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MES JUDD.

Clark, P. T.

By last Night's Eastern Post.
CAMBRIDGE, December 28:
Last week both Houses of Assembly came to the choice of five Delegates to represent this colony in American Congress, for the year 1776, by joint ballot, and the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.

The Hon. John Hancock, Esq;
Samuel Adams, Esq;
John Adams, Esq;
Robert Treat Paine, Esq;
and Elbridge Gerry, Esq;

We hear that a brig from Portugal, bound to New York, which had been taken by the enemy, and ordered to Boston, was retaken a few days ago, by one of the continental cruisers, and carried into Plymouth. She was laden with salt, and had on board, when retaken, a midshipman, and 6 or 8 seamen belonging to the enemy.

A deserter came off from Bunker's-Hill last Sabbath, about noon. Several others have deserted from the enemy within a few nights past.

Nature is now forming a capacious bridge of ice over to Boston, across Charles river. It is nearly closed a little above the ferry.

The task of the day is, *The American GENERAL, and ADMIRAL,*

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.
By Captain Hunn, from Edenton, North Carolina, we learn, that a certain Gentleman, a man of great fortune in that place, having by various ways and means proved himself an enemy to America, at last by insulting a number of officers and soldiers when under arms, and being too great a coward to give any one of them personal satisfaction, he drew on himself the resentment of the people, who waited upon him the latter end of November, took him out of his house, paraded him round the town to the whipping post, where he was tarred and feathered and then dismissed. They afterwards burnt his coach.

We also learn by Capt. Hunn, that the coast of North Carolina is infested by a schooner of 6 guns and a floop of 12 (twelve), (formerly a New-York pilot boat), commanded by a Lieut. Wright, who lately lost a piece of his ear at the battle of Hampton in Virginia, and was obliged at that time to leave his vessel and swim to another tender. Capt. Sawyer, in a schooner from the West Indies, fell in with and was taken by Wright, who after maltreating him, took away his sails and gave him some old rags, took from him his beds, pots, and every moveable article on board, so that the men were obliged to eat their meat raw till they got in.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Dec. 15.
"The small pox is in every part of Boston. The soldiers there who have never had it are under inoculation, and considered as a security against any attack by the provincials. A third ship load of inhabitants is come out to Point Shirley. It is thought almost impossible to keep the small pox out of the Camp and country adjacent; but every precaution is taken which prudence can suggest."

Extract of a letter from Virginia.
A few days ago we luckily became possessed of a budget of Scotch intelligence, on its way to that country, but intercepted at Hampton.—Such a collection of false and wicked information never appeared before.—The small affairs of the Printer in Norfolk are come out to Point Shirley. It is thought almost impossible to keep the small pox out of the Camp and country adjacent; but every precaution is taken which prudence can suggest."

NEW-YORK, January 4.
Last Saturday morning a Gentleman had his pocket picked of his pocket book, in the Fly Market, containing cash to the amount of about 60l.

This day the ship Sampson, Capt. Coupar, sails for London, with a great number of passengers.

A Gentleman arrived here last Saturday night from New London, by water, which place he left the Thursday before, where he saw the post from Rhode Island, who informed him, General Lee was arrived at that place from the Camp, with an escort of about 80 men, in order to defend that island against any attempts made thereon by the troops that lately sailed from Boston.

A certain Zachariah Smith Allen, was on Monday last, detected in passing counterfeit Three Pound Pennsylvania bills, of the emission of March 1769. Signed with the names of Messrs. Richard Smith, John Johnson, and Stephen Skinner; on searching his lodgings, thirty two three pound bills were found, and about 70 pounds worth of goods; as he has passed a considerable number in this city, the public are desired to be on their guard.

A gentleman from Hispaniola informs, he left that place but 14 days ago, that 7000 French troops, and nine sail of the line were arrived there; that two vessels belonging to North America were at that place, but not having any credentials from the Congress, the inhabitants refused to trade with them; and that the Congress was in high esteem there.

We hear, that yesterday came to town, a gentleman from Canada, who has brought letters from thence to several gentlemen in town, signifying, that on the 5th ult. Gen. Montgomery with his army were on the heights of Abraham, that he had taken into pay 2500 Canadians, that his army consisted of near 5000 men, and that he had invested the city of Quebec on every side.

Last Tuesday the second infant was married in this city, Alderman Leggett, of the Borough of Westchester, aged 77, to Mrs. Catharine Everits, widow, of this city, aged 39.

On the night of the 28th ult. Miss Jenny Long, an amiable young Lady, (Daughter to Capt. Long of this city, merchant) being at her brother's house, alone, her clothes, by some accident took fire, and before she could extinguish or get them off, were entirely consumed; by which she was so terribly burnt, from head to foot, that in a few hours, she expired, to the inexpressible grief of her parents, relatives and acquaintance, to alleviate whose distress on her account was her concern in her last moments, during which, heaven favoured her with firmness and composure of mind, and enabled her to exhibit a remarkable example of fortitude and pious resignation.

Camp before Quebec, near the General Hospital, December 6, 1775.

Dear Sir,
"I wrote you the 21st ult, which make no doubt you have received. I then gave you some particulars of our march, proceedings, &c. since which General Montgomery has joined us with artillery, and about 3000 men; and yesterday we arrived here from Point aux Trembles, and are making preparation to attack the enemy, who are in close garrison, but cannot hold out long, as from the best accounts, they are much divided amongst themselves, and a prodigious panic has seized them all. Carlston, we are told is determined to hold out to the very last, as his only hope, for he can expect nothing but punishment from the ministry, whom he has most egregiously deceived, in regard to the inhabitants of this country. All his friends, or rather his courtiers, say, he could not have taken more effectual measures than he has, to ruin the country."

The 22d ult. he issued a very extraordinary proclamation, strictly ordering all who refuse to take up arms and defend the garrison, to depart the town and district, within four days, with their wives and children, under pain of being treated as Rebels or Spies. In consequence of which, a great number of the principal inhabitants came out with their families, but were obliged to leave all their property behind, except some wearing apparel, and a little household furniture, &c.—I inclose you a copy of the proclamation. Among the corps who came with General Montgomery, is your worthy friend, Captain Lamb, whom I had the pleasure of seeing a few days ago at Point aux Trembles. Our men are in high spirits, being now well clothed, with the regimentals defined for the 7th and 26th regiments, who were taken prisoners at St. John's.—This is a circumstance, which, I believe the like never before happened to the British troops, as two regiments of them, to be made prisoners at one time. Providence smiles on us in a most remarkable manner. The Canadians say, "Surely God is with this people, or they could never have done what they have done." They are all astonished at our march through the wilderness, which they say was impossible, and would not believe our coming, until they had ocular demonstration of it. We are at a great loss for intelligence from the army at Cambridge and other quarters, having had no certain accounts of their movements, nor the least syllable of news since we left Newbury. I am astonished a regular communication has not been opened between Montreal and the Colonies, hope you will pay a little attention publicly to it, more especially as there are some scoundrels, who, with impunity, open the letters directed to the officers in our army, and I suppose they continue the like infamous practice with the letters which are sent to our friends and acquaintances.—The General is now absent sending off an express, by whom I send this. I hope the next time I write you, it will be from Quebec, for if the insulting foe does not surrender shortly, I believe it is the General's intention to carry the town by storm."

In the Eastern papers we have an article of London intelligence as late as the 9th of October last, viz. The proceedings of the Livery of London, at a meeting, Sept. 29th, when according to a resolution of a previous meeting, "That an address to the electors of Great-Britain, on the present alarming

crisis of public grievances, should be drawn up, in order to be presented." An address was produced, read, and approved, and it was then resolved, that it should be entitled, *The Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, and be entered in the city records, and published in the news papers, signed by the Lord Mayor and Sheriff, and countersigned by the Clerk.*

The address, which is omitted for want of room, expresses the utmost disapprobation and abhorrence of the ministerial measures, now carrying on against America, and enumerates the many fatal consequences to Great Britain, that must certainly attend them; lamenting the blood that has been shed, the fate of the many brave men who have lost their lives in the unnatural contest; the dishonour brought upon the nation &c. and if the *Electors of Great Britain*, join in sentiment, proposing that they co-operate with the city, in bringing to justice, the authors of all these calamities to their country.

[Advertisement to our Correspondents,
A letter to the freeholders and other inhabitants of Queen's county on Long Island. A Return, in answer to the last that appeared in this paper, No. 1720.—By a Lady. An Act of the Connecticut Assembly for punishing the enemies of America; and several other pieces, omitted for want of room.]

THE Printer is desired to inform the public, that Joseph Pearfall, mentioned in the list of delinquents in Queen's county, published in the New York Journal of December 28, 1775, is not Joseph Pearfall, Watch maker, of New York, now at Cow Neck, on Long Island.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, who have any accounts unsettled, with the estate of BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, Esq; late of New-Haven, Attorney at Law, deceased, that they immediately send them in to the subscriber, for a speedy adjustment; and that all papers, accounts, &c. that were in the hands of Mr. Douglas, relative to business, or to any causes now depending in court are delivered into the hands of JOHN TRUMBULL, Esq; Attorney at Law in New-Haven, until further orders and instructions are received.

ELIZABETH DOUGLAS, Executrix.
New-Haven, Dec. 26, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN on the night of the 4th instant, from the subscriber, living in New-Haven, in the County of Essex, a brown Horse, short and deep low carriage, mostly paces; fitted on a good saddle not half worn, with a new saddle cloth, yellow stripes and red binding, supposed to be stolen by one James Morrison, who says he was a deserter from the regular service in Boston. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, has a light coloured fur coat, black hair, speckles, greyish or reddish stockings, new shoes, yellow buckles, and light hair.—Whoever secures the thief and horse, that the owner may have him again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive Four Pounds Reward, or Forty Shillings for the horse, and all reasonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN WARD, Junr.

N. B. It is supposed said Morrison is gone towards Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.
Norwalk, September 11, 1775.

WHEREAS Edward Jones of Ridgefield, at a former meeting, has been accused of reproachful speeches against the Hon. Continental Congress, and the Committees of the respective towns on this Continent, and the matter having come before this Committee and been heard, it is Resolved, that the said Jones shall be advertised as an enemy to his country, and the inhabitants of this town, are hereby notified to refrain dealings with him.

November, 7th, 1775.

Whereas, we have been accused of malicious expressions against the Hon. Continental Congress, and that we desired success to the troops under-General Gage, whose professed design was to enforce the late arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of the British Parliament: Such expressions we heartily disapprove. We profess ourselves friends to the constitutional liberties of these Colonies, and will associate with the rest of our countrymen, in opposing the arbitrary and oppressive measures, which the Ministry are now endeavouring to enforce.—We ask our countrymen to forgive any rash expressions we have made, and to restore us to their favour.

GARNER OLMSTED.
DANIEL BIRCHARD.

Voted, The above profession and reflection, are sufficient to restore them to the favour of the friends of American Liberty.

November 17th, 1775.
Whereas it appears to this Committee, that Gould Hoyt, has, in sundry instances, acted in a manner inimical to the plan of the General Congress, concerted for our deliverance from arbitrary power, in promoting a paper in the town meeting, in support of arbitrary power, and endeavouring to dissuade the people from choosing members for a county Congress, and in speaking slightly of the Continental currency, we find ourselves constrained in these respects, to declare him an enemy to his country, unless he shall evidence a contrary disposition, by declaring his remorse for these acts, and engaging,

that for the future, he will comply with the directions of the Honourable Continental Congress, and General Assembly of this Colony, and never by speech or behaviour, oppose the struggles of his country in support of their Liberties, and on refusal, that he shall be advertised.

Whereas the Committee of Observation, of the town of Norwalk, have voted me guilty of endeavouring to dissuade the people from choosing members for the County Congress, and also for speaking slightly of the Continental currency, for which crimes I am sorry I have been guilty of, and promise for the future, to comply with the directions of the Hon. Continental Congress, and General Assembly of this colony, and never by speech or behaviour, oppose the struggles of my country, in support of their liberties.—Witness my hand.

GOULD HOYT.

Norwalk, Nov. 27, 1775.

Voted, the above ought to restore him to the favour of his country.

November 27, 1775.

Whereas Nathan Jarvis, has been convicted before this Committee, of rash and unfriendly expressions against the Defenders of American Liberty, we can't esteem him friendly thereto, until he shall convince us by retracting such expressions.

Whereas I have uttered rash and unfriendly expressions, against the defenders of American Liberty, I confess my regret and sorrow for giving such offence, I desire my countrymen to forgive my faults, and promise to conduct myself as becomes a friend to American Liberty, for the future.

NATHAN JARVIS.

Voted, The above is sufficient to restore him to our favour.

November, 27, 1775.

In as much as it appears by evidence, that Thomas Hanford, endeavoured to dissuade some of the inhabitants of this town from choosing Delegates for the County Congress, in a meeting appointed for that purpose, and called the friends of Liberty by the opprobrious epithet, cursed. As thereby he opposed the measures judged requisite, for consulting our safety at this alarming period, and endeavoured to vilify the friends of Liberty, we judge these actions culpable, and that his countrymen have a right to expect a retraction, before they can believe him friendly to their present design.

Whereas I have been convicted before the Committee of Inspection, of actions and expressions, unfriendly to the present proceedings of the United Colonies, in their exertions in defence of their constitutional Liberties: By such a conduct, I have given just offence to my countrymen, and made myself suspected as being opposite to the claims of Liberty, adopted by the Hon. Continental Congress, I confess myself sorry for any such injurious expressions or actions. I profess myself a friend to the Liberties of America, as asserted by the Honourable Continental Congress, and will disavow any combinations I shall know against the same. I request my countrymen to overlook any offence they may have taken at my conduct, and restore me to their favour and friendship.

THOMAS HANFORD.

Voted, The above is sufficient to regain the favour and confidence of Americans.

Ordered, That true copies of the above censures and retractions, be transmitted by the clerk, to Mr. Hoyt, who is requested to publish them in his patriotic Journal.

Attest. A true copy.

Thaddeus Betts, Clerk of the Committee.

Barnard's Township, Dec. 11, 1775.

WHEREAS NATHANIEL HATEN of the township of Barnard, in the county of Somerset, and province of New-Jersey, was brought before the Committee of said township, as being suspected of being an enemy to the liberties of America, and upon examination, it appears to us the said Committee, that the said Nathaniel Haten is an enemy to the liberties of America, and all persons are hereby desired to take notice, and have no more dealings or commerce with the said Nathaniel Haten, otherwise they will expose themselves to the resentment of the friends of American Liberty, and will be dealt with accordingly.

By order of the Committee,

HENRY ALWARD Chairman.

Morris County, September 28, 1775.

THE Committee met by notice from the Chairman. Present all but Doctor Jacob Campfield and Ebenezer Condict.

A complaint exhibited against Cortlandt Skinner for speaking disrespectfully of the Continental Congress, reproaching the minute men, and charging them and the county with protecting a supposed criminal from justice.—Said Skinner attended the board, and the evidence, viz. Paul Day, Jos. Wood, Stephen Cocklin, Isaac Cary and George Buckover, were sworn and heard, and after said Skinner had made his defence, the question being put, whether said Skinner be guilty or not, it was voted unanimously, that he is guilty of the charges brought against him; said Skinner again appeared before the Committee, and acknowledged he was very sorry he had spoken that which was accepted to be unfriendly to his country, and declared he would conduct himself as a sincere friend to the liberties of his country, and that he ever had been his intention and wish, &c. which with several other like declarations of his being a sincere friend to the Liberty of his Country, the Committee accepted as satisfactory, &c.

A true copy from the minutes,

SILAS CONDUCT, Clerk.

POET'S CORNER.

AN ODE TO LIBERTY.

FAIR LIBERTY, celestial maid,
In all thy heav'n-born charms array'd;
From heights ethereal descend,
Our bleeding country's cause defend.
O'er tyrannical empire's throne,
Abash'd, shall see our injur'd land;
Commerce unfold her mazy doors,
And wealth diffuse her golden stores;
Science her bright instructive reign renew,
And toiling art her wonted tasks pursue.
Opposition on her iron throne,
Indignant yields, thy pow'r must own:
The monster caught by thee to bow,
Shrinks at the terror of thy brow;
Whilst slavery's furrow'd o'er with pains,
Of servile leads, and galling chains,
Far from our Continent removes,
And thence the land which Freedom loves:
The hideous spectre must submit to thee,
And own thy pow'r, O CELESTIAL LIBERTY.
Defend our violated laws;
Avenge our violated laws;
In thee, in thee alone we trust,
And heaven's protection our contest just:
The sacred sceptre of thy sway,
Tyranny's legions shall obey!
Thy arm shall put the foe to flight,
Thy arm shall vindicate our right;
Peace, lovely peace, shall again expand,
His dove like pinions o'er our grateful land.
We're braving danger, O'er our grateful land,
And smiling plenty crowns our wretched shore;
Defend America, defend LIBERTY,
Defend America, preserve her FREE.
New-York, December 27, 1775.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that some time ago came to my house, a negro wench, named DIAN, who formerly belonged to Abraham Van Vleet, of the New City, in the county of Albany, she says she now belongs to one Fitts. Whoever may be owner of the said wench, is hereby desired to take her away, and pay the charges of keeping her, to the subscriber.

ANTHONY FREER.
Kingston, Ulster County, Nov. 1775. 20-23
Just published, and to be sold by
JOHN ANDERSON,
At BEEKMAN'S SLIP,
A
JOURNAL
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

BY virtue of writs of Habeas Corpus and Venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of the Province of New-York, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Earl of Stirling, I have seized and taken the undermentioned lots and parcels of land, being in the patent of Cheesbrooks, county of Orange, and Province aforesaid; All which I shall expose to sale by way of public vendue, on Tuesday the 9th of January next, at the house of Francis Smith, in Smith's Clove, at 10 o'clock in the morning, per me
JESSE WOODHULL, Sheriff
of Orange County.

The following lots of land are in the Cheesbrooks' Patent, in Orange County, near Harvillaw, on Hudson's river, (viz.)
1. Farm part of lot No. 5, 72 acres
2. ditto lot 5, 222 ditto each
3. ditto lot 3, 125 do. do.
4. ditto lot 4, 130 do. do.
5. ditto lot 5, 67 do. do.
6. ditto lot 6, 131 1/2 do. do.
7. ditto lot 11, 141 do. do.
8. ditto lot 12, 74 do. do.
9. ditto lot 14, 177 1/2 do. do.
10. ditto lot 15, 138 do. do.
11. ditto lot 15, 377 1/2 do. in the Clove
12. ditto lot 16, 352 do. do.
The following lots are in the division of the said Patent, called the Great Mountains, (viz.)
Lot No. 1, contains 6899 acres
Lot No. 2, contains 6193 ditto.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the Precinct of Fishkill, on the 6th instant, a Negro man, named POMP, about five feet five inches high, a handsome made fellow, very polite; had on a grey surtout, black broad-cloth coat and vest, striped trousers, and a pair of buckskin breeches under the trousers; it is supposed he took with him sundry other clothes, unknown: He belonged to Mr. Smith, of Ulster County; said Negro has a pass which is forged. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure said Negro, so that his master may get him again, and all reasonable charges paid by
JOHN VAN BUNNICHOTEN.

JOHN MORTON.
HAVING removed his family and most of his goods out of town, and will be abroad most of the winter and spring, requests all those indebted to him, to pay their respective debts to Mr. James Morton, at his store in Queen-Street, between the Fly-market and Bowling-Slip, and opposite to Messrs. Robert and John Murray's store; and as many of his customers are shamefully backward in paying, he intends his books shall be put into a lawyer's hands, the first of March next.

THOMAS HAZARD,
Has removed his Store from New-York, to the house of the late Widow Noyes, in New-Haven, where he has for sale, cheap for cash only, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, Jewellery, &c. &c.
Also a variety of other articles, viz.
VIOLINS and Strings
Flutes
Singing glasses
Looking ditto
Dressing ditto
Double branches
Blank books
Hour and half hour glasses
Swan shot
Buck ditto
Small ditto
Best flints
Horn and leather powder flasks, with and without springs
Leather shot bags
Bullet pouches
Game bags
Saddle trees
Cotton cards
Worsted and hair plumes
Copper tea kettles
Bell metal kettles
Iron ditto
Dripping pans
Frying ditto
Spades—Shovels
Weights
Whiting
Spanish brown
Yellow oker
sadd. nails
Ribbon axes
Band hoes
Corn mills
Brimstone
Salt petre
Grosus maris
Hair trunks
Red ditto
Felt hats
Emery
Fish skin
Shells
Shovels and tongs
Beetle scales
Sceylands
Blue pots
Crucibles
Moulding sand
Rotten flint
Planes
Anvils and sledges
Silversmith's tools
Ditto plain
Mill saws
Cross cut ditto
Hatters irons
Pawlers ditto
Large iron wire
Weavers brushes
Ditto shuttles
Hatters trimmings.
He requests all those indebted to him, either by bond, note, or book debt, to make immediate payment, either to him at New-Haven, or to Mr. EBENEZER HAZARD, Bookkeeper, near the Coffee-House, in New-York. Those to whom he is indebted are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled.
The large and convenient house at the corner of the Fly-Market, and Queen-Street, (in which Mr. Hazard lately lived) is to be LET, until the first day of May next.

TO BE SOLD,
AN excellent LOT of GROUND, with a convenient house, barn, and garden, situated in the centre of Elizabeth Town, East New-Jersey. The above premises lying upon the river, command a full view of the boats and small craft which come up to the town, as well as a prospect of the principal elegant buildings, and of all those who travel, to, and from the old and new ferries. For terms of sale, apply to JOSEPH TREAT, New-York, Dec. 18, 1775.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,
Removed from his house in Wall-Street, to Beekman-Street, (formerly Chapel-Street)
TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, for sale, a large quantity of BOTTLED PORTER, which he will warrant as good as any in London. For cash Twelve Shillings per dozen, or Nine if the bottles are returned.
FINE BOTTLED CIDER of a peculiar quality and flavour, at Nine Shillings per dozen. Cash for empty Quart Bottles.

JOHN and WILLIAM IMLAY,
REQUEST all persons indebted to them, whose accounts have been long due, to pay the same immediately, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. In their absence, call on Mr. Ebenezer Hazard, near the Coffee-House.
New-York, December 27, 1775.

COPARTNERSHIP.
THE Copartnership of Shaw and Long, being now dissolved, this is to request, all those who are indebted to them, by bond, note, or book debt, to be as speedy as possible, in discharging the same, either to John Shaw, or James Long, and all those to whom they are indebted, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted.

TO THE PUBLIC.
DOCTOR BLOUIN,

From Old France, living at Mr. Swigard's Chocolate-maker in Bateau-Street,
MAKES and sells KEYSER'S FAMOUS Antivenereal PILL, so well known for their superior efficacy, which cures all venereal diseases, all sores or ulcers if ever so old; the cancer, King's evil, phisical cough, the asthma, consumption, if not too far gone; all diseases of the breast and lungs, obstructions, the sciatica, rheumatism, palsy, and all pains in the limbs, the leprosy, the yaws, sores and inflammations of the eye, dimness of the sight; the tooth-ach, and preserves the teeth from corruption, the old diarrhoea, old ague, and all the disorders proceeding from a deprivation of humours, without hindering the patient to go about his business, &c. &c.—He likewise sells the Universal Powder, which is a true specific against worms of all kinds, and never fails to destroy them, and is the best purge that children can take.—This Powder is an excellent remedy in the gravel, suppression of urine, cures the scurvy, the jaundice, the field, the itch, the breakings out or wheals of children and grown persons, and all eruptions of the skin; the head-ach, prevents an apoplexy, lethargy, vertigo, dizziness, or swimming in the head, and many other diseases, &c. &c.—He also sells various kinds of purging, and stomachick PILLS, and the best eye water.—The PILLS are sealed up with directions in boxes of eight, fifteen, and thirty two Shillings each. The Powder in packages, from four to twelve Shillings each.—Each packet contains ten doses.
N. B. Any person may be assured of the efficacy of this medicine, by following exactly the directions in visible disease, at store, &c. NO CURE NO PAY.

DOCTOR DUBUKE,
OCULIST AND DENTIST.

Just arrived from BOSTON.
BEGS leave to inform the public in general, that he practices PHYSIC and SURGERY, and undertakes to cure the following diseases and ailments, viz. Any disorders in the eyes and ears, white swellings, green wounds, ulcers if ever so old; wens if ever so big; scalds on the head, polypus, the cancer, cold humours, rheumatism, King's evil, salt rheum, the yellow and black jaundice, the piles, phisical cough, hare-lips, the bloody flux, immoderate bleeding, and the venereal disease in all its stages, without salivation.
He also acquaints the public, that he has found some medicines which cure the cancer without cutting; surprising drops which cure the gravel, so that the afflicted, with the same, may depend on being helped by it.
N. B. The Doctor prepares and sells extraordinary good tooth drops, which cure the tooth-ach in one minute.
These tooth drops are an infallible cure for this terrible pain. Take only a little of cotton wool, with a few of the drops, and put the wool upon the tooth, repeat the operation twice and the same will never ach more, price 4s. And 4s. for the admirable powder, which makes the teeth white as snow in a few days, and cures the scurvy in the gums, by rubbing only once or twice a week the teeth with a little brush.
He also cures an ague in the head or fluxion, in ten minutes. His tooth drops and powders will be sold only by the Printer, and at his house where he gives his attendance. He also sells asthma pills which remove the complaint in a short time; stomachic pills in boxes, with proper directions. He also cleans teeth in the newest manner, and sets artificial ones. He will wait on any Ladies or Gentlemen that will honour him with their commands, at the widow Livingston's, opposite the sign of Queen Charlotte, near the Exchange.
A new invented PALSAM, which in a few minutes relieves the bilious colic, and in few times using will entirely eradicate it in taking only six drops. It has been made use of in this city by several gentlemen and ladies, and was never known to fail. Sold by appointment by Doctor VAN SOLENN, in Little Dock-Street, price 4s. per bottle. Also may be had, TOOTH DROPS and TOOTH POWDER, so well known for their efficacy, at 4s. each.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the same to the subscriber, or to Jacob Rhinelandt; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.
JAMES DESBROSSES, jun. Executor.
SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.
N. B. An assortment of dry goods, and sundry other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonable, to close the sale.
New-York, August 10, 1775.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,
HAVING removed their store to New-Haven, desire all those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phoenix, living in New-York, nearly opposite where said Broome and Company kept their store.—They have still on hand, a small assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the usual moderate terms.
New-York, October 3, 1775.

West-India RUM,
IMPROVED, and APPROVED, SUPERIOR to any ever made there, MADE and SOLD CHEAP, by S. S. SKINNER, near KING'S-COLLEGE, in NEW YORK.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late Abraham De Peyster, deceased, that they are requested to pay the same to Evert Bancker, junr. in New-York; and all those that have any demand on said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, to have them paid.
MARIA DE PEYSTER, Executrix.
EVERT BANCKER, junr. Executor.
Said BANCKER has also to sell on reasonable terms, Muskovado sugar by the hoghead, cotton by the bale, buck handled knives and forks, clasp and oyster knives, bone handled razors, japan'd snuff boxes, brass foot buckles, scissars, brads and necklaces, fans, cap lace, yard wide holland, linen, black silk stockings, white and colour'd worsted ditto, thread shirt buttons, cotton and silk hankchiefs, coffee, chocolate, alspice, cinnamon, pepper, loaf and lump sugar, Scotch and rappee shuff, red wood, London pewter plates, basins, candle moulds, &c.
19-22.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber, by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to settle with him immediately, as the power he gave to Captain Alexander McDonald, is now null and void, and all persons who have any demands on him, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be settled.
Staten-Island, Dec. 3, 1775. } ANDR^W. MYERS.

For the Benefit of OTHERS.
BE it made known to the public, That SOPHIA BAILEY of the city of New-York, living at the head of Chapel-Street, nearly opposite the New Presbyterian Meeting, have been afflicted with large blacens in both my legs, for upwards of five years; I applied to several Doctors of this city, have gone under a salivation, and tried various kinds of Physic, but never could find any relief, until I applied to the French Doctor Blouin, who advised me to make use of his Anti-venereal pills, so well known by the name of KEYSER'S PILLS. I followed his advice, and by his KEYSER'S pills alone, without any confinement, am now perfectly cured.
SOPHIA BAILEY.
New-York, December 23, 1775.

Just arrived from PHILADELPHIA,
DOCTOR HILL'S newly improved great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak stomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for as most diseases have their origin contracted in a weak stomach, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balsam; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate disorder, in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons, from a proper use and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatisms, cholic, gravel and consumptions.—Doctor Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapped about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, is meant sterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York, at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 4s. 10d. for the dozen.—To prevent counterfeits, both the Balsam and tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the O'isego-Market, and by none else in this city.
MICHAEL HOFFMAN.
A L S O,
19—

A quantity of German PRUNES,

To be sold by said HOFFMAN.
DESCRIBED from the first regiment of the Continental Army, raised in New-Jersey, commanded by the Right Honorable, William Earl of Stirling, and Captain Daniel Peatt's company, now lying in barracks at Elizabeth-Town, GEORGE SPARLIN, twenty three years of age, about five feet ten and an half inches high, of a brown complexion, brown hair, has a down cast look had on a brown coat and waistcoat, and a pair of leather breeches. PETER SUTTON, about seventeen years of age, five feet six and an half inches high, brown complexion, dark brown hair, had on a short white coat, reddish brown waistcoat, and a pair of leather breeches. The above Defectors were born in the county of Middlesex, and province of New-Jersey, labourers, enlisted by Captain Daniel Peatt, on the 17th November 1774.
Whoever secures the said Defectors so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive from the commanding officer of the said regiment, at the head quarters at Elizabeth-Town, store, FIVE DOLLARS REWARD for each; and all Friends to AMERICAN LIBERTY, are hereby requested to be aiding and assisting in apprehending the above named Defectors, and causing copies of this advertisement to be written or printed.
Elizabeth-Town, December 13, 1775.

JOHN SIEMON, FURRIER,
At the corner of Hanover-Square, the Old Slip Market, nearly opposite Mr. Peter Gogley's, HAS for sale, a general assortment of Muffs, Tip-pats, Cloak linings, Fur caps, gloves, &c. &c. N. B. Said SIEMON has a few elegant Muffs and Tip-pats of Real Ermine.
19-23.

THREE-PENCE per POUND GIVEN BY
JOHN KEATING,
FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and 6s in proportion for those of an inferior sort.
Good encouragement given to Journey-men Paper makers, by said Keating. 73—
Just published, and to be sold by

VALENTINE NUTTER,
BOOK-BINDER,
Opposite the COFFEE-HOUSE.

JOSEPHUS' WORKS, 4 vols. octavo, neatly bound and lettered, much superior to any that have yet made their appearance, at the moderate price of 36s. per set. He has likewise for sale, day books, all of his own manufacture. As he continues to carry on the book binding business in all its branches, he hopes for the continuance of his former customers, and the public in general, being determined to do his work as cheap and good as can be done in this city. Old books from the country will be done neatly, and returned immediately.
He has yet on hand the following books,
Folio and octavo bibles, Blacklock's parables, Burket on the new testament, Eordley's sermons to young women, Stackhouse's history of the Bible, on husbandry, new testament, 6 vols. Sherlock on Providence, Rolin's ancient history, death, and Peter the Great.
Guthrie's history of Scotland, 2 vols.
Arabian tales, 4 vols.
Young's works, 4 vols.
Rambler, 4 vols.
Tattler, 3 vols.
Humphrey Clinker, 3 vols.
Don Quixote, 4 vols.
Goodwill's Queen Mary, 4 vols.
Guardian, 4 vols.
Fable of the bees, 4 vols.
Aston's voyage, 4 vols.
Sherlock's discourses, 4 vols.
Fordyce's dialogues, 3 vols.
Horvey's dialogues, 3 vols.
Rowe's works, 4 vols.
Gill Blaf, 4 vols.
Shenston's works, 4 vols.
Scott's sermons, 4 vols.
Wilson on the covenants, 3 vols.
Leiland's Demosthenes, 4 vols.
Coadjutor Generalis, or the Justice's Assistant, French and English dictionaries.
LITTLEWILL the following PLAYS,
Recruiting Officer, West Indian, Beggar's Opera, Mock Doctor, Virgin Unmasked, Romeo and Juliet, Curlew Husband, Mourning Bride, Beaux Stratagem.
Dodridge's regeneration, Sentimental journal, Cyrus's travels, Rowe's letters, McLaurin's sermons, Pilgrim's progress, Ambrose looking unto Jesus, Wilson on the Lord's supper, Go-pel sonnets, Scripture songs, Gordon's and Dobson's system of arithmetic, being one of the best now extant, Shakespeare's Jests, or the Jolliter Jester; being one of the best collections of Jests ever published in America, Watts's psalms and hymns either single or together, gilt or plain, Spelling books, primmers, Sealing wax, wafers, Ink powder, pencils, Receipt books, Pocket books, Oratory books, &c. &c.